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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
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FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Further Concerning the Accident on the Lake Shore Road.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: "Never in the annals of the city has the hearts of the public in unison with those of nearly the whole country been so shocked and engrossed as with the late fearful accident. The first wild rumors allied to even approximate the truth, and as detail after detail was received, the story, instead of being diminished, was only increased in its horrors. The first rumor reported a fearful accident, with perhaps fifteen killed. The suspense was broken by increasing the number to twenty-five; then over the wires flashed the appalling news that one of the cars had caught on fire and the occupants who were not killed outright were burned to death. A thrill of the deepest horror ran through the community, and the insatiable desire to learn, and if possible comprehend, the extent of the disaster is rather increased than diminished now.

"Of many, nothing will ever be known. A gentleman who got on board the cars at Silver Creek—the last place at which the cars stopped before making the fatal plunge—states that he got on the rear car and found it so full that *he could not obtain a seat*. Fifty-six persons can be seated comfortably in a car, and supposing that a few may have monopolized more than a single seat, it is but reasonable to suppose that at least fifty human souls were in its wooden walls of living death. *Three* persons escaped from it. One man protruded a head through a window and shouted out that he was not hurt. Horrible as was the fate of the bruised and mangled forms that with the life half crushed out, were powerless to move hand or foot, how much more terrible is the thought of sufferers like this man, in the full consciousness of death by fire from the shattered car on the opposite side of the track, with its fifteen dead bodies and the more or less mangled but yet living freight, was almost forgotten in the contemplation of the fiendish worse disaster, the burning car. Oh what a relief it would be to the friends of those imprisoned there to know that the fatal bowl ones were either killed outright or stunned to unconsciousness. But the heart rending shrieks, groans and moans that rose from the wreck ought to ever shut poor consolation. In the book of horrors no more fearful page has been opened than this.

"Little city and its immediate vicinity has reason for mourning. In that fatal car sat Alexander M. Martin, Assistant City Engineer, William W. Towner, surveyor, and Edward Metcalf, clerk in the B. & E. Railroad office. The three were acquaintances and firm friends. Mr. Metcalf was starting on a visit to New York, to spend a few days with his brother. His remains are unrecognizable among the mass of charred trunks that once were human, but now have no semblance of humanity. All that remains as a memento of his presence in the car, is a small key. William W. Towner, aged about twenty-five, was a native of Ireland, being a young man, thorough surveyor, and possessed of enterprise enough to have made his mark in the world. He bore an irreproachable character, and had a large circle of friends. Alexander W. Martin, the assistant city engineer, was one of those quiet, unobtrusive but thoroughly efficient men that all in business desire respect, and all intimate acquaintances love. His remains were recognized by Mr. Sherwin,—the upper part of the body not having been much disfigured, and a portion of the clothing adhering. His lower limbs were *burned off*. The charred remains were confined and brought to this city. That is only three out of the fifty, and yet the untimely fate of these three estimable young men has thrown the deepest gloom over this community. The mourners are scattered all over the land, from the seabord even to St. Paul, the wails of anguish for the stricken are heeding, and with them all, through all, is the ever present question, "Where is the dead that I should claim?" As a relative of one of the corpses—which corpse, I know not—said, "If we could only know that we buried our dead, it would be some small consolation." Heaps of fragments of dismembered limbs, whitened and charred trunks must be consigned to a common grave "unrecognizable. There is something appalling in that word, and only those to whom this holocaust of slaughter comes directly home, can comprehend the utter misery it contains. It will be impossible to ever definitely ascertained who all of the ill-fated passengers were. Peace to their ashes—ashes indeed."

Latest Information.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—It seems pretty certain that the real cause of the horrible railroad accident, was by the breaking of a wheel on the hind car, though the majority of the passengers were instantly killed by the concussion when it fell and struck the ice. There were but few dead recovered from this car, twenty-three in a condition to be recognized, and twenty-one so charred as to be unrecognizable.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Mr. A. E. Fisher, of Minn., one of the injured by the Lake Shore Railroad accident, died at Angola last night. Mrs. Fisher is not expected to live. Miss Chedneys, of Titusville, is not dead as reported, but very low. Mr. C. E. Kent and wife, of Towanda, left Jamestown on the train to which the accident occurred, and their bodies are supposed to be among the charred remains.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

BUFFALO, December 20.—The funeral services of the unrecognized victims by the railroad disaster at Angola will be held in the Central Depot, Exchange street, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Revs. Drs. Eyrland Hotchkiss will officiate. The bodies will be deposited in a vault in Forest Lawn Cemetery, subject to future inspection or orders.

The Coroner's inquest will be held Monday. A correct list of the personal effects, &c., of the deceased will be kept by the Railroad Company.

ADDITIONAL RECOGNITIONS.

The following additional recognitions have been made: S. B. Hubbard, of Port Dalhousia, Canada; E. L. Mastison, Auburn, New York; C. P. Metcalf, Erie, Pa.; R. C. Gibbs, Galveston, Texas; John W. Chapman, Boston; A. E. Fisher, Minnesota; Miss Bartholemew, Angola, N. Y.; Emma Towner, Utica; Jas. Brown, Buffalo; E. P. Harvey, Potsdam, N. Y.; Stephen Stewart, Oil Creek, Pa.; S. A. Thompson, Worcester, Mass.; J. S. Martin, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. W. Towner, Erie, Pa.; B. B. Graves, Brooklyn; A. H. Spier, North East, Pa.; James Sheridan, residence unknown; an unknown woman and child, residence unknown; Norman Nobles, residence unknown.

A bunch of keys was found among the rubbish of the burnt car, marked "Elan Forter, Chatham, C. W." An English gold lever watch, numbered 1,424, with the following inscription on the case, "Presented by John Abell to A. Johnson," was also found. Another charred body has on a pair of spectacles.

THE WOUNDED.

Only nine of the wounded now remain at Angola. The balance have all been cared for by the Railroad Company in this city. The following are the seriously wounded: F. Robbins, Buffalo; S. B. Howard, New York; Ira Babcock and wife, Syracuse; Mary Childers, Cory, N. Y.; W. C. Patterson, Oil Creek, Pa.; Maria Sayers, Corfu, N. Y.; Mrs. Christiana Layng, Minneapolis; John C. Cripps, Salem, Pa.; Robert Stewart, Oneida; Robert Dixon, Buffalo; Mrs. H. M. Sale, Buffalo; Lizzie Thompson, Worcester, Mass.; E. M. Russell, Franklin, Tenn.; Chas. Wood, Buffalo; J. C. Whitney, Nashua, N. H.; Henry Jackson, Ills.; O. H. Thomas, Rochester.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Randolph Lang, Utica; Charles Love, do.; Richard Reed, Sinclair, Chatauqua county; Charles Arkright, Chatauqua county; Garrett Hurley, Corry, Pa.; Isadore Mayor, New York; E. S. Morris, New London, Conn.; Mrs. J. H. Tymerson, Waukesha, Wis.; W. Teller, Utica; M. Copely, Minneapolis; Albert Rovenshing, Albany, N. Y.; Mary H. Moore, Corry, Pa., Jos. Walsh, Brooklyn; Miss Mary Sayles, Corfu; Mary Moore, Brooklyn; W. G. Peyton, N. Y.; L. L. Lombard, N. Y.; Daniel Carr, Brooklyn; W. S. Caldwell, N. Y.; Mrs. Fisher, Minn.; F. Sherman, conductor, Buffalo; John Vanderburg, brakesman; W. F. Gregory, Mrs. Robert Stewart, Oneida; Eugen Howard, Buffalo; Minnie McCarthy, Lowell, Pa.

River Items.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 20.—About eight feet of water in the channel and falling slowly. Weather warm and the snow is melting fast.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Memorial for Amendment of Pension Laws—The Cotton Tax Bill Again Postponed—Eight to Adopt d—Tribute—Southern Railroad Lands—Tax from Distilled Spirits—Adjournment Till January 6th 1868.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD presented a petition of citizens of Michigan, setting forth that the pension laws make provision only for the discharged soldiers of the regular army, and all who have imperilled their lives in the defence of the country being equally meritorious, they ask an amendment to the pension laws and act for the relief of disabled soldiers, so as to apply to soldiers honorably discharged, disabled from whatever cause, whether regulars or volunteers. He asked for the petition the favorable attention of the Committee on Pensions, to which it was referred.

Mr. WILLEY presented a memorial from the delegates to the Virginia Reconstruction Convention, setting forth certain grievances. He asked for the reading, but objection being made, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the unfinished business—the bill to repeal the tax on tobacco. The question was on the motion to postpone till February.

Mr. SHERMAN earnestly opposed the motion to postpone, saying it involved the postponement of the bill until the whole question of revenue be decided, while it was indispensable to laborers and planters to know immediately if the tax was to be paid on next year's crop.

The debate was continued at some length by Messrs. STEWART, GRIMES, THAYER, NYE and SHERMAN, and the bill was finally laid over.

The House bill making appropriation for the execution of the reconstruction laws, and for service in the Quartermaster's Department, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting information in regard to accounts paid during the year ending June 30th, 1867, and from 30th, 1867, for special counsel employed to assist the Attorney General and the District Attorney. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up his resolution asking the Secretary of State for information in regard to the amounts of moneys paid for newspapers and printing laws of the United States since March 4th, 1861.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment directing him to further inform the Senate of the amount of counsel fees paid in his Department by the authority during the same period, with the names of persons to whom paid and service rendered, also, whether reports of trials have been printed in time for their use, by whose authority, and the expense thereof.

The resolution, with the amendment, was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. PRICE introduced a resolution reciting the obligation on the part of the subject to obey the laws, support the government, and bear true faith and allegiance thereto, pre-supposing an obligation on the part of the government to protect and defend the subject, whether native or adopted, whether at home or abroad, in all his rights of life, liberty and property; asserting that numerous cases have recently occurred where the Government of Great Britain has with apparent injustice deprived American citizens of one of these, and instancing one case of William A. Nagle, whose petition, stating the facts of his case is attached to the resolution; declaring the determination on the part of the House of Representatives to submit to no such oppression of American citizens by any power; and to adopt such measures as will make it safe for an American citizen free in fact as he is born a citizen in any part of the civilized world, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to give the subject their undivided attention, and to report to the House such measures as will be best calculated to accomplish the object desired. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. JULIAN called up the motion made by him, December 9th, to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee on Public Lands a bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands to aid in the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. He made a statement in regard to the matter and declared his desire to have these lands opened up to settlement in the interest of the landless people of the South, black and white.

Mr. JULIAN, at the instance of several Senators, declined to press action on the bill to-day, and on his motion the subject was postponed until the 14th of January—yeas 85, nays 56.

The regular order of business was proceeded with and several reports of a private nature made and disposed of.

Mr. COBURN introduced a bill increasing the pay of jurors in the United States Courts to five dollars daily. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. COVODE, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to withhold the further payment of the contract for building the jail in the District of Columbia until the Committee on Public Buildings had made an investigation whether the contract had been improperly let.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the amount received from distilled spirits for the several years since 1862. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CHANLER presented the petition of Daniel D. Northrop, H. S. Banks, Wm. Abbott and others, praying that the American Minister to England be directed to demand the immediate release of American citizens now held in unlawful custody by the English Government as Fenians; also, the petition of Wm. J. Nagle, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, born in New York, and to be unlawfully held as a prisoner by the British government, and praying for reparation for his imprisonment; also the petition of Henry Liebenstein, Wm. Lynch, O. S. Holden and others, praying that the American Minister to England be directed to demand a full settlement of the claims for the Alabama depredations. The petitions were all referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. STOKES introduced a bill to amend the act of July 4th, '64, to allow further time of two years for filing pension applications. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Adjourned to the 6th of January.

—Charles H. Curtis, President of the Spirit Manufacturers' Convention, has, by invitation of the Ways and Means Committee, laid before them the following plan for obviating the evils connected with the collection of the tax on spirits. First—No distillery to be licensed at less than one thousand dollars per annum. Second—No distillery for the distillation of crude spirits to be located within less than one-fourth of a mile of any re-distillation or rectifying establishment. Third—No highwines to leave the distillery warehouse till the tax is paid. Fourth—Let the Government keep at its own expense, when a distillery is running, a warehouse agent constantly stationed at the distillery. Also, an inspector to inspect the wines in the room in which they are received form the worm, and before they pass into the warehouse. Liberal salaries should be paid these officers in order to secure first class men. Fifth—In his opinion, the difficulty in the present law lies in the distiller being able to pay no attention to the Government officials. As a remedy for this, he would recommend a larger reduction in the tax. Sixth—He would make a violation of the License law a State prison offence.

—In the Virginia Reconstruction Convention, yesterday, a resolution was introduced asking Congress to retain all Volunteer officers now in the Freedmen's Bureau service in Virginia until the State is reconstructed. After debate, in which it was pretty generally agreed that the Bureau had proved itself a beneficial institution, but had some men in it who ought to be mustered out, the resolution was defeated—ayes twenty-three, noes forty-nine. The Committee reported a bill of rights and two articles of the Constitution. The only change from the old bill of rights is a clause making allegiance to the United States Government paramount to the State Government. These were referred, and the Convention adjourned to January 2d.

—An attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Alottorre, the late Military Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, when he was leaving the theatre at Jalapa. During the disturbance that ensued, "Vivas" were shouted in honor of General Porfirio Diaz, proclaiming him as President of Mexico. The idea of the movers was to immediately demand the enforcement of a loan of $300,000 to support the cause. Nearly all the political prisoners have been liberated.

—Well executed counterfeit tenson the National Bank of Commerce, New York, are in circulation.

SECOND EDITION.
THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

British Criticism of America and her Finances.

Fenian Alarm Continues.

The Clerkenwell Disaster.

Parliament Asked to Suspend the Habeas Corpus.

French Army Reorganization.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The *Times* has a leading editorial on American matters, mainly devoted to decrying the finances of the United States and the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FENIANS.

LONDON, December 20.—Four men, who gave their names as English, Mulvaney, O'Keaf and W. Desmond, were arrested in this city last night, on suspicion of having been connected with the recent Fenian outrages.

FENIAN ALARM CONTINUES.

LONDON, December 20.—*Evening.*—The alarm caused by the recent Fenian outrages here continues. Magistrates are still swearing in special policemen, guards around prisons have been strengthened, and the warehouses in the city are carefully watched during the night. Troops were suddenly ordered to Portsmouth to-day and left on a special train.

THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the killed by the explosion at the Clerkenwell prison was concluded this afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict charging Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, who were arrested on the 13th, with the crime of murder, in having caused the explosion which resulted in the death of the deceased.

The prisoners, English, Mulone, W Desmond and O'Keafe, arrested last night, were brought before a Justice for examination to-day. The testimony, so far as elicited, goes to show that they had something to do with the Clerkenwell explosion. They were remanded to jail for further examination.

PROPOSED CUSTOMS ALLIANCE.

PARIS, *Evening*—Dec. 20.—It is reported the Emperor has proposed to Belgium, Holland and Switzerland that they join France in a Customs Union. Belgium is said to have declined on the ground that she had already concluded a military and commercial alliance with Prussia.

GREAT FIRE IN NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, December 20.—9 P. M.—A great fire is raging in Newcastle-on-Tyne. No particulars are yet received.

HABEAS CORPUS TO BE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, December 20.—*Midnight.*—In view of the recent outrages committed, or attempted, by Fenians, in this country, and to prevent by summary measures their repetition, the Cabinet has determined to ask Parliament to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in England.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

—Hon. A. H. Stephens passed through Augusta, Ga., yesterday, en-route North.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Davis left Baltimore on Thursday, in the steamship Cuba, for New Orleans.

—The First National Bank of Skaneateles, New York, has ceased to be a depository of public moneys.

—At Haleborough, Montgomery county, Thursday, the elephant "Romeo" killed his keeper, W. T. Williams.

—Important testimony is expected to be elicited before the Ordnance (Congressional) Committee to day.

—Secretary Seward is preparing a paper on the rights of American naturalized citizens, which will be promulgated at an early day.

—The Freedmen's Bureau at Richmond, Va., yesterday issued three thousand rations from soup houses to destitute white and colored persons.

—Gen. Steadman has left Washington City for New Orleans, and his friends have abandoned the attempt to secure for him the place of Mr. Rollins, in the Revenue Bureau.

—Arrangements have been made for the publication of a Republican daily paper at Richmond, Virginia. It will be published by Col. A. W. Sheldon, of Kekokuk, Iowa, commencing January 1st, next.

—The Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress, it is stated, have determined to take no action on the question of an appropriation for Alaska until they have received the information called for from the Secretary of State.

—The Georgia Reconstruction Convention yesterday passed an Ordinance to levy and collect a tax of one sixteenth of one per cent. It also requires the State Treasurer to advance $40,000 to the disbursing officer of the Convention.

—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives is considering whether members should be allowed extra mileage for the last session of Congress, but will not report until after the holidays. The report is expected to be adverse.

—A large conservative meeting, at Savannah, Ga., Wednesday night, endorsed the action of the Macon Convention. One of the resolutions was as follows: *Resolved*, That our object is to maintain the Constitution of our fathers and rights of the States thereunder."

—Charles A. Dana has bought the New York *Sun* for $75,000. Mr. Black retains an interest in the establishment to the amount of $25,000. The office of the Sun is to be remodeled, by the renowned Tammany Hall building architect, by January. This purchase secures to Mr. Dana a membership in the Associated Press.

—Yesterday, at Boston, occurred an explosion of gas at a dwelling house in Wall street, severely burning Lorrays Whitcomb, the occupant, and one of his children. An old lady named Rebecca Bennett received a compound fracture of the thigh and died soon after. Another lady named Clarke was dangerously injured. The explosion made a perfect wreck of the house.

—It is now stated by the friends of Col. Parker, of General Grant's staff, who was to have been married in Washington on Monday last, but turned up missing when the time came, that Parker was drugged by a Brulee Indian chief, for his Indian tribe, in order that he might be prevented from marrying a White woman. Colonel Parker is fast recovering, and the wedding will take place at an early date.

—All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting yesterday. The chief subject laid before them was the President's message vetoing the act relating to rights of colored persons in the District of Columbia. It is understood that Gen. Grant strenuously objected to certain parts of the message as exhibiting bad blood between the legislation of Congress, but, of course, was overruled by the President.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The stove pipe in a district school house in Pine Plain, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., became clogged, the pupils throwing the coal gas out into the school room, and nearly smothered some twenty of their schoolfellows. The schoolmistress dragged them out into the open air and saved their lives.

—The London *Examiner* severely condemns the Manchester execution. It says that Gen. Grant has refused to grant the Mosaic requirement of "a life for a life," but in the cruel operation of a "Red Rule of Three" made three deaths pay for one, and a fourth person, innocent of all accused of active participation in the deed expiated by the execution.

—A morning paper, in criticism of an oratorio, says: "Quintette in the minority of the wearied Samson." It did not need a typographical error to establish the fact that Samson had his trials, though it is difficult to conceive that he was a plaintiff in any of them. Perhaps, however, he may have resorted to legal proceedings against Delilah, and the details may have just come to light.

—The Chairman of the Virginia Conservative Convention has appointed Messrs. Wm. C. Rives, R. M. T. Hunter, John Janney, James Marshall and J. R. Woods a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and the United States. The Editors' Convention, representing the Conservative Press of the State, has endorsed the action of the Conservative Convention.

—Yesterday a small passenger train, with a number of the Board of Directors and other officers of the road aboard, passed through Bethlehem for Easton, from Wilkesbarre, Penn., without a hitch on this road. The locomotive "Lehigh" yesterday came across the new bridge over the Delaware at Easton, with a freight, loaded with ties, rails, &c.—*Bethlehem Times, 11th.*

—When Dickens demurred to the dramatization of "Nickolas Nickelby" before its complete publication, the pilferer executed the dramatic saying that the dramatic adaptation enhanced the fame of the novelist. To this "Boz" responded: "Thus Richard Turpin, Tom King, and Jerry Abershaw have shed down to fame those upon whom they committed their most impudent robberies."

—A very unpleasant scandal has come to light in England in regard to one of her Majesty's Consuls—Mr. Calvert, whose post was at the Dardanelles. He is now accused of having attempted to defraud Lloyds' agency by insuring for £14,000 a ship which never existed, and then pretending that it had been destroyed by fire, and sending in a claim for the money. Lloyds' were suspicious, and sent out a commissioner to inquire into the circumstances. Upon hearing this Mr. Calvert, as it is alleged, fled and hid himself—again it is that he disappeared for some weeks. A prosecution has been ordered by the British Government.

—The story of the whaling Captain, recently arrived at Honolulu, who claims to have entered the open polar sea, and explored the shores of the Continent for which so many navigators have vainly sought, is taken with many grains of allowance. It will probably prove in the end to be a hoax as unmitigated as Locke's famous moon story. We only apprehension is that Mr. Seward will at once send off an expedition, with a view to buying the country—whatever it is, of its aboriginal inhabitants, whoever they may be. This would not only involve expense, but possible freezing up of some of our brave tars, even above the latitude of our Walrussian acquisition.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city for the week, from Dec. 8 to Dec. 14, 1867:

Diseases.—Old Age, 1; Pleurisy, 1 Diarrhœa, 1; Small Pox, 1; Consumption, 3; Disease of Bowels, 1; Disease of Brain, 1; Pneumonia, 1; Still Born, 1; Indigestion, 1; Diptheria, 1; Accident, 2; Scarlet Fever, 2; Marasmus, 1.

Of the above there were, under one year, 4; from one to two, 3; from two to five, 2; from five to ten, 1; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 1.

Males, 9; Females, 11. White, 19; Colored, 1; Total, 20.

The subscribers to the Reading Room and resident members of the "Manchester Branch" of the Y. M. C. A. are requested to meet at the Union Methodist Church this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock to elect fifteen persons whose names shall be presented to the Board of Directors, from whom the Board will elect the Executive Committee. By order of the Board of Directors.

Dec. 21, '67.

Old Theatre.—Rev. Dr. W. G. Howard will preach in the Old Theatre, Fifth street, this (Saturday) evening. Seats free to all.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Gettysburg Association—Answer to General Van Wyck's Attack.

(From the New York Herald, Dec. 18th.)

General Van Wyck, on Thursday last, made an attack in Congress on the Gettysburg Association for creating and endowing a home for our disabled soldiers on the battle field of Gettysburg, in which he stated that the immense collection of diamonds offered by the Association, and valued at $300,000, were a lot of "worthless stones," suggesting thereby either "paste diamonds" or California crystal. Gen. Van Wyck also said that a farmer spoken of in the prospectus of the Gettysburg Association as being worth $80,000 was not worth one-tenth part of that sum. In reply to the first part of that allegation, Messrs. Brown & Spaulding, one of our first jewelry firms, under the Metropolitan Hotel, who had the diamonds on exhibition for over a month previous to the invasion of the gems to the store of Mr. John N. Genin, the well-known hatter, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, have issued the following card:

DIAMONDS OF THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ENTERPRISE.

Our attention having been called to a statement of Mr. Van Wyck in Congress to the effect that the diamonds, &c., of the Gettysburg Asylum were "worthless stones," we feel called upon to say that, whatever may be the merits of the Association itself, that part of its statement is wholly without truth. Having consented to their exhibition at our store for a time, we had ample opportunity of satisfying ourselves that they were pure gems, and probably the largest collection of fine stones ever bombined together in this country.

BROWN & SPAULDING, Jewelers,
Nos. 968 and 970 Broadway.

Similar testimony in regard to the value and purity of the stones has been likewise furnished by Messrs. Henle Brothers, diamond importers, of 26 Maiden Lane, and J. Herman, diamond setter, of New York—probably two of the largest diamond houses in the world in their respective lines of business.

General Van Wyck's assault in regard to the diamonds having been thus effectually disposed of, his attack upon the value of the farm is not less effectually squelched, for ex-Recorder James M. Smith, one of our most eminent lawyers, is out in a card which says:—"The state of the farm is exactly true as to the statement about the diamonds. I have refused $45,000 for the farm, and since I owned it have laid out over $10,000 in improving it. The taxes are over $200 last year. On the place there is a water power of great value. I was offered $15,000 for the water power and sawmill, with twenty acres attached, and the whole farm has nearly six hundred acres. Then again, the farm is stocked with horses, cows, oxen, sheep and all necessary farming utensils. It lies within two and a half miles of a beautiful village, and there is a home market for everything. Soon a railroad will be built, where the Gettysburg Association. General Van Wyck has been deceived by some lottery swindlers, and the matter ought to be traced to its source."

It will thus be seen that General Van Wyck has to pick his flint and try again before he can successfully impugn the patriotic enterprise for furnishing a home to the disabled and crippled soldiers of our recent civil war. No doubt, as ex-Recorder Smith suggests, General Van Wyck has been deceived by some professional lottery dealers who want all to put down in his business for themselves, and hate to see one man getting nearly half a million dollars must now go for the permanent relief and benefit of the heroes with only one arm and one leg left.

Caught at Last.

We have frequently called attention to various goods adopted by a number of villainous hackmen to defraud strangers, and have recorded several instances wherein they have been successful, but never until the present have we had the pleasure of reporting the arrest and punishment of a single one of the "sharks." Yesterday evening Mr. John Deal, of Beaville, Iowa, arrived at the Union Depot, and desiring to go to Wiggins' Hotel, on Water street, concluded to take a conveyance. As soon as he emerged from the Depot the hackmen, as is their custom, besieged him, and one Ed. McGuan, who drives a wagon owned by Mike McGillick, "got the job." He got in the wagon, as did also McGillick, for whom they had proceeded part of the way McGuan, the driver, demanded three dollars of Deal, who refused to pay it and said it was extortion. Both men then proceeded to be a traveler also, said he thought the charge extortionate, but he did not care, finally advised Deal to do likewise. The money was paid and Deal taken to the hotel, where he mentioned the matter to the landlord, who advised him to go before the Mayor, and this he did at once. A warrant was issued for McGan and McGillick who were arrested, and, after a hearing, fined $10 and costs each, which was paid by Mr. Deal $2.50, the amount overcharged. Rather a poor speculation this for the "sharks," but it is a lesson they may profit by, and might be of benefit to others.

Merry Christmas.

In wishing their numerous friends and patrons a merry Christmas, Messrs. Hogle & Chambers, the popular and extensive booksellers and periodical dealers, No. 74 Fifth street, would respectfully call attention to the large and judiciously assorted stock of goods peculiar to the time, which they offer at greatly reduced prices during the holidays. They have on hand a large and varied assortment of toy books, printed on linen and paper, rewards of merit, stereoscopic views, photographs, landscape engravings, wreaths, mottoes, bouquets, flower baskets, fine gold pens, games for the parlor, ladies' satchels and traveling bags, ladies' pen knives, elegantly bound gilt books, writing desks, dressing cases, and hundreds of other articles suitable for present making. Their prices are very reasonable, and purchasers should call and learn their inducements and examine their stock.

The Lecture of Mr. Henry Vincent last night, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, was largely attended. We have a full report of the admirable literary treat afforded, but regret that our space is too limited this morning even to publish an extract. The audience was delighted with his clever sketch of English society, Tonight the second lecture in the course of Lette Hall on "John Milton, the man, the scholar, the poet," and we dare say he will be greeted with another large and appreciative audience.

New Music.—We have received from Mrs. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, three pieces of new vocal music, which are destined to meet with large sale. They are respectively entitled "Floating down the Stream," "Oh! Let me kiss the baby" and "The moon is out tonight, love." At Mrs. Blume's will be found not only these beautiful compositions but a full selection of very desirable and popular music.

Church Dedication.—The new church built by the Second Methodist church, Rebecca street, Allegheny City, will be dedicated on to-morrow (Sabbath day), commencing at ten o'clock A. M. The following is the programme of the day: Services at 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 6 P. M. Morning discourse by A. Clark, A. M.; afternoon by Miller, D. D.; Evening, W. Reeves, D. D.

S. F. CROWTHER, Pastor.

Open Till 9 P. M.—Owing to the extraordinary rush for Christmas presents at the great holiday sale of Macrum & Carlisle's, 19 Fifth street, their store will be kept open till 9 o'clock, p. m., every evening, in order that all may have an opportunity to procure some of the many elegant articles now offered at remarkably low prices.

Larceny.—J. S. Strickler made information before Deputy Mayor Owston, yesterday, charging Annis Lorenzo with the larceny of a lot of carpenter tools. Leonard has been in jail for about thirty days, having been arrested on a charge of robbing Allen, of Sharpsburg. A commitment was lodged against him.

Will Open this Day a new importation of novelties in point and point applique laces. Great varieties in Danish, English Thread, Maltese, French, Cluney, and Pusher laces, embracing collars, sets, barbes, squares, ornaments, coiffures, &c., &c. MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth street.

The annual sermon of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Sixth street, will be preached by Rev. J. W. Wilson upon to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at which time a collection will be taken up in aid of said Society. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Letter List.—Pittsburgh and Allegheny letter lists will be found on our third page.

Fine Jewelry, Silverware, Music Boxes, Optical Goods, &c. &c.

Messrs. Dunseath & Haslett have just opened, at their fashionable and first class jewelry establishment, No. 56 Fifth street, a very elegant and carefully selected stock of fine jewelry, silver ware, plated goods, watches, clocks and fancy articles peculiar to their trade. The firm possess special advantages for the purchase of goods, and are enabled from long experience to select for their patrons just such articles as will prove desirable and from use give the utmost satisfaction. Their stock of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches, of superior foreign and home manufacture, is one of the finest ever displayed in this city, and we advise readers who are fearous of selecting any article in this way not to fail examining the selection offered by Messrs. Dunseath & Haslett. The articles of jewelry are very neat and fashionable, and in such varied assortment as to suit all tastes. The firm deal largely in precious stones, from the costly clear diamond down to the more humble but not much less beautiful garnet sets. A full line of plain gold rings, set rings, gents' breast pins, cuff buttons, watch guards and chains, charms, ladies sets in various styles, handkerchief rings, and in short every article usually found in similar first class houses. Their silver ware department is largely stocked with tea sets, castors, fine table cutlery, urns, pitchers, tureens, and the other numerous articles peculiar to this line of trade and eminently suitable for holiday presents. A magnificent collection of exquisitely wrought statuary, and a large number of sweet toned music boxes, will be found in the proper department. The optical articles sold by the Optician of the house has likewise been especially strengthened for the holiday trade and persons desiring to make presents of a useful nature in the way of gold framed spectacles, opera glasses, microscopes, &c., will find an assortment worthy of their attention. With every department fully replenished for the holiday trade, and with prices greatly reduced, we bespeak for this favorably known establishment a full share of patronage.

What Will You Give Your Children Christmas?

Parents cannot be too careful in making selections for their children in the way of holiday presents. They should endeavor so far as possible to not only please and delight the little ones, but likewise to place in their hands articles of use as well as beauty. We can imagine no more appropriate present for children than a book, or set of books suitable for their intellectual development. In the hands of the little prattling four-year old place a toy book with its great colored pictures, which fill the little fancy and play in the mind a taste for art and a desire to read about the illustrations. So with children of more years. They are delighted with a few books and will read over every line it contains, and perhaps retain in their memories throughout their entire lives the contents of the book. Such is the case of children found its way into their possession. Parents and others anxious to make such presents will not be long in determining where to purchase, as Hogle & Chambers is generally known that the enterprising John W. Pittock, corner of Fifth and Smithfield, opposite the Post office has on hand the most complete and varied assortment of finished literature ever opened in this city. It embraces all the choice publications of American and English publisher's, the tiny 10c books, the beautifully colored picture book, printed on linen and heavy paper, the fascinating story books, selections from the poets to suit the young, useful books of useful knowledge plainly told, and indeed all such publications as should receive the sanction of parents. Mr. Pittock besides a large assortment of the most standard publications of the most popular editions, full and complete lines of bibles, testaments, prayer and hymn books to suit the various denominations, a similar first class houses. In view of the depression in the markets of the East, the prices in this establishment have been placed within the reach of all classes.

At Macrum & Carlisle's, No. 19 Fifth Street.

This old and familiar house has made extensive arrangements for the supplying of the holiday trade with articles especially suited for present making. In addition to seasons their stock of novelties and fancy articles is kept up to the full requirements of the trade, kept in the store, and every article usually found in similar first class houses. Their silver ware department is largely stocked with tea sets, castors, fine table cutlery, urns, pitchers, tureens, and the other numerous articles peculiar to this line of trade and eminently suitable for holiday presents. A magnificent collection of exquisitely wrought statuary, and a large number of sweet toned music boxes, will be found in the proper department. The optical articles sold by the Optician of the house has likewise been especially strengthened for the holiday trade and persons desiring to make presents of a useful nature in the way of gold framed spectacles, opera glasses, microscopes, &c., will find an assortment worthy of their attention. With every department fully replenished for the holiday trade, and with prices greatly reduced, we bespeak for this favorably known establishment a full share of patronage.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1867.

THE nine hours' labor system went into operation in the different shops of the Reading Railroad Company on Monday, 9th inst., with a corresponding reduction in the wages of the employees. This must be the inevitable result so long as it takes two to make a bargain.

A WEEK AGO some of the democratic leaders who delight in smartness instead of consistency and self-respect, were eager to have the Democratic National Convention meet before that of the Republicans, and forestall its action by nominating Gen. Grant for President. Subsequent revelations of Gen. Grant's views on political questions have made this proposition unspeakably absurd.

PREROGATIVES OF THE HOUSE.

The President and Senate concluded a treaty with Russia for the acquisition of its American possessions, conditioned upon the payment of seven millions of dollars. In his late Annual Message the President called the attention of the House of Representatives to this treaty, specially with a view to an appropriation of moneys in compliance with its terms. This brought up the whole subject for consideration, and disclosed a wide difference of opinion as to the proper function of the House in such cases. Mr. STEVENS maintained that as the President and Senate were by express provision of the Constitution authorized to conclude treaties, the House was impliedly bound to make any appropriation of funds necessary to perfect such engagements. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SCHENCK took a very different view of the case. Their position is that the President and Senate can conclude any treaty they will without the consent of the House, provided an expenditure of money is not involved; but that the Constitution makes no exception to the requirement that all money bills shall originate in the House, and gives no intimation of an obligation on the part of that body to vote money against its judgment of the intrinsic merits of the particular case.

This latter certainly has the advantage of comporting both with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It conforms, moreover, to those elementary principles which all publicists of authority unite as regarding to be essential to the due balance of governmental powers under popular institutions. If the President and Senate have an exclusive and absolute right to enter into any treaty engagements whatsoever, why did the Executive appeal to the House to lend its sanction by formally consenting to the payment of the sum stipulated? The President, much as he has assumed, dare not put his hand into the National Treasury, take out seven millions, and pass it over to the Russian representative. Nor dare the Senate counsel him to do that thing. The reason is obvious. The treaty making departments have entered into engagements they are not competent of themselves to fulfill. Any treaty, not involving the payment of money, they can conclude independently of the House; but when they presume to make a bargain that requires money for its consummation, they are constrained to ask the consent and participation of the Representatives of the People.

And this is well. The Secretary of the Treasury is certainly infatuated with the belief that we can buy the Government rich, provided the Senate will only ratify all the wild speculations into which he may dip. Indications are not wanting that the Senate is smitten with a kindred hallucination. Nations, as well as individual, are victims to the lust of territorial aggrandisement. Many a man is dissatisfied and perturbed because he cannot acquire titles to all the farms coterminous with his own. Not a few such have indulged their greed to complete impoverishment. Napoleon, Charlemagne, Alexander, Cæsar, each tried the experiment of grasping the dominion of the world. Their hands were strong, but not strong enough for so vast an undertaking. It is folly for this Republic to follow their example, and well for the House to stand firmly upon its prerogative as guardian of the money chest, and refuse to bankrupt the Government or burden the people by purchases prompted by ambition, and when accomplished, only alluring on to others of like character, in a series without end.

EUROPE.

Twenty years ago it was the fashion in this country, and throughout Europe, to speak of wars as belonging to an earlier and ruder age, and to exult in that development of civilization which had inaugurated the reign of peace among the nations, destined to widen and deepen until it should include all tribes and peoples upon the face of the whole earth. It must be confessed there were appearances in the actual condition of affairs which excused if they did not justify these roseate felicitations. Upon the fall of Napoleon the Great the European nations found themselves comparatively exhausted. The young men had fallen before the scythe of war, the sources of revenue were dried up, and the exchequers burdened with unprecedented liabilities. After a quarter of a century of strife, and tumult, and bloodshed, and overturnings, repose was not only grateful; it was indispensable. Even ocean cannot always maintain the turbulence of its waves.

But, whatever incidental inconveniences or horrors the nations experienced, in that stormy era, stretching from 1789 to 1815, there was much in the retrospect to recompense for all the sacrifices endured. When the bloody drama opened, feudalism existed in the plenitude of its strength in all the continental nations; when the curtain fell upon the field of Waterloo feudalism was numbered among the relics of the past. In the convulsions of the times it went down to death; or, rather, those convulsions were produced by the rising up in wrath against it of the oppressed masses. The struggle was fierce, prolonged, bitter; but the fruits thereof were pleasant to the eye and sweet to the taste. That terrific era stands interjected between the ancient and the modern world; and constitutes a historic barrier which the old barbarism can never pass over.

But, though the people gained much in that high controversy, they did not gain all. Having rested for a generation to recuperate their wasted powers, the contest was renewed in 1848, under new pretexts and in different forms; and with changing results has been continued ever since. The end is not yet; and will not be until Civil Liberty shall be "made perfect through suffering."

England is experiencing the truth of the maxim that "they who sow the wind, shall reap the whirlwind." Century after century she trampled upon Ireland, making a natural resistance to oppression the perpetual excuse for fresh outrages, and finding in the animosities engendered by diverse religious creeds and forms, both pretext and justification for all the wrongs she desired to inflict. What if we grant that the larger part of the Irish population are ignorant, superstitious, impulsive and brutal? Behind this admission would arise imperious questions, that can neither be silenced or shoved aside. Has the sort of government to which the Irish have been subjected tended to eradicate these peculiarities? Has Protestant England given the Irish an efficient and fair Common School System? Would Protestant Englishmen accept education for their own children on the terms they have exacted of Catholic Irishmen in consideration of scanty governmental subsidies?

Nor do the Irish constitute the only section of dissatisfied population in Great Britain. The industrial classes, which there, as in all countries, are a large majority of the population, potential in physical strength, formidable in the practical knowledge they possess, and largely bound together by trades organizations, are fully resolved to be admitted to full participation in political rights. These two elements have much in common, and if they shall heartily coalesce, will either wring important concessions from the government or put it in most serious jeopardy.

The Roman question is a chronic source of trouble in Europe; a menace equally to the progress and the repose of nations. Some twenty times have French troops saved the temporalities of the Pope, and the troops of other European nations as often. The failure of the scheme for a Congress of the powers to adjust this problem on the basis dictated by France, shows that this peril to tranquility is now as active as at any former period.

A fresh cause of uneasiness is added to per existing complications. France and Austria have entered into stipulations for the security of Turkey, of which Russia complains. She declares, semi-officially, that if these stipulations shall be persisted in, the peace of Europe will be endangered.

With so many prognostications of coming trouble, the old year will close gloomily upon the Old World.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

It is generally conceded that a majority of the membership of the different denominations are females, and that few comparatively are brought into active service in benevolent and church operations. The office bearers of the Churches being almost entirely males, the field of active duty for female labor in the churches is very greatly circumscribed. Much has been said in regard to increasing their usefulness in this direction, and but little done beyond imposing certain duties pertaining to benevolent movements. Of late some of the leading evangelical denominations have felt that a vast waste of moral power existed for the lack of suitable work for the female members, and the question has been discussed in every phase. The result has led to the belief that females might be made useful by establishing praying circles among the families of the respective congregations, and thereby create a quickening influence that would be felt with great force, not only in the public prayer meeting, but at the dispensation of the Word, and in revival seasons. Then, too, it is believed their sphere of usefulness in visiting the sick and destitute should be enlarged from simply performing the tender offices of affording temporal relief and sympathetic manifestations for their social and temporal comfort might be increated by the higher and nobler work of instructing them in the things of Christ, by reading the word of God to them, offering prayer, and religious counsel. This kind of missionary work would develop a vast amount of latent power in the churches, and act like a leavening process in every congregation. This species of women's rights needs enlargement and more attention from the sterner sex. The important part that females perform in our Sunday Schools and benevolent operations, demonstrate beyond cavil their superior adaptation to the spiritual work suggested. A correspondent of the Presbyterian *Banner* calls attention to the discussion of the question, "What can women do in the Church?" in the late Christian Convention in this city. One of the results, the organization of the Young Women's Christian Association, is particularly dwelt upon, from which it appears that this corps of women in their visitations to the homes of those who do not attend Sabbath services, to read, talk and pray with them, and employ means for their conversion, discovered the existence of the "social evil" among their own sex to a shocking and alarming extent, far beyond what they conceived existed in our midst. This has suggested a new field of labor, and they desire to make the effort to rescue these fallen ones, by placing them in a Home where they will be under religious influences. The burden of the article is the plea for such a Home, and urging Christians hereabouts to take steps to secure one, and that right speedily.

The Evening *Mail*, of New York, advises clergymen to "strike" for higher salaries, and that they should respect the dignity of their office by insisting upon their rights. The great problem in such matters is for them to so act that they will escape from the suspicion of being actuated by sordid motives.

At the Presbyterial Convention, recently held in Steubenville, Ohio, it was recommended that the members should go two and two, as far as possible, and hold protracted meetings in the churches; and that in each church these services be commenced with a day of humiliation and prayer.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* is out in a stirring article favoring the resuscitation of the *National Magazine*, which was started in 1852 by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but after a few years it was suspended. It thinks the Church has writers enough to enrich such a magazine with solid and delightful thoughts; to make it sparkle with words of beauty and wisdom; to manufacture it into a volume of pure influences, educating and sanctifying men. It thinks it would be well supported, as the want of such a magazine is extensively felt.

It appears from a card of seven Congregational ministers, published in the *Advance*, of Chicago, that they are laboring for the re conversion of the New York *Independent* to evangelical truth. Perhaps another "editorial soliloquy" may appear soon.

The Catholics have purchased the old Methodist church in Meadville, Pa., and re-dedicated it in the early part of this month. The *Christian Advocate* thinks they are now in the true Apostolical succession.

The *Advance* thinks our Methodist brethren are convinced that the modern Calvinism is practically other than the ancient, stiff, triangular theology that was so near akin to fatalism.

Monument Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore has had a continuous revival for three months past, resulting in the conversion of nearly three hundred and fifty souls. The accessions to this station during the revival have increased the membership to fifteen hundred.

The first colored Conference of the Southern Methodist Church has just been held at Jackson, Tennessee. Over one hundred preachers and nearly as many lay delegates were present. About sixty were ordained deacons and eight elders.

The Second Congregational Church at Oberlin is progressing as fast as the weather will permit. The secret society question is agitating the Oberlin churches. The joint committee of the first and second churches on this question could not agree—the First Church committee reporting in favor of refusing admission to adhering Masons, and the Second Church Committee standing in favor of admitting them, other conditions of Christian churches being met.

A new Baptist church has been commenced in Chicago, which is to cost when completed fifty thousand dollars. The membership is small and all of whom are poor. No one has been asked to give, but they have received as an answer to prayer three thousand dollars, and have so far had contributions sent in as fast as they could use them. The *Advance* says after one prayer meeting, which lasted until 10 p. m., they received a donation of seventeen hundred dollars.

Since the first of May the Congregational Union have had sixty applications from churches for aid, all needing houses of worship.

The trial of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., is to come off January 10th next. Bishop Potter has selected as the Court, Drs. Beach, Tuttle, Hoffman and Hollingsworth, and Rev. Mr. Moore. The first four are said to be High Church, and the last *moderate*.

The Preachers' Meeting of New York, (M. E Church,) a body of nearly one hundred ministers, had a discussion in regard to reading and preaching sermons, and the unanimous opinion seemed to be, that while the ministers should make thorough preparation, by writing or otherwise, previous to the pulpit service, he should neither memorize his sermons, nor read them from manuscript, but should be free to think and speak under the inspiration of the occasion.

Considerable space is taken from time to time in the *Catholic*, in representing the public services of Bishop Domenec, showing how highly his labors are appreciated by that people. A correspondent recently refers to a visit of the Bishop to a neighboring county in the most glowing terms, in which he says that he fancied that he could behold in the Right Reverend Prelate before him, all the unction of a Rodriguez, the theological profundity of a Balmes, and the burning eloquence of a Las Casas.

Beecher's "Norwood" is severely criticised, and especially its publication in the New York *Ledger*, and then its being dramatized for the theatre. Those of his own faith are the severest critics. The *Advance* says the step from the *Ledger* to the theatre is a very natural one. All this severe criticism helps Bonner and increases Beecher's notoriety.

—On the 29th of October last, a farmer, named Ableitner, living near St Charles, Minn., was called up at midnight by three men, who, when he opened the door, attacked and beat him and finally shot him dead. Next day search was made for the murderers, and a man named Whitman, was the most active in the work. A few weeks later Whitman moved away, and about the middle of November some Chicago detectives were summoned. After a close investigation they pronounced him to be the murderer. Search was immediately instituted for him and he was slowly traced from town to town to New York, from thence to Reynoldsville, in the same State, where his family was found residing; and then, step by step, back again to the pineries of Michigan, where the murderer was captured and confessed his guilt, acknowledging that he was one of the fearful three, but stoutly denying that he was the one who fired the shot, at the same time refusing to betray his accomplices. Surely the old German proverb is here exemplified, and sooner or later the "sun brings things to light."

PURE LIQUORS,

Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. de1:WTF

Suggestions of the Season.

KING WINTER has waved his sceptre over the land, while Jack Frost, bringing in his retinue, and turning the waterfalls to pendant crystal. Upon animated as well as inanimate nature, the bright atmosphere produces a magnificent effect. The blood is driven from the surface of the body back upon its inner fountains, thus inducing fever, Rheumatism, Pulmonary Diseases, Biliousness, and unpleasant disorders of the stomach and bowels are apt to be the result.

Now, what is required to fortify the system against the attacks of disease thus engendered? Clearly a TONIC, which, acting through the stomach upon the circulation and the nervous system, shall reduplenish the vital fluid to the surface, and brace the nerves of motion and sensation. But this is not all that is required. With the TONIC must be combined such ALTERATIVE and REGULATING agencies as will tend to keep the whole animal machinery "in good working order."

These three grand requisites of a winter restorative exist, in their fullest perfection, in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which are compounded of the purest vegetable stimulants and extracts, of the most genial and healthful roots, barks and plants that the herbalists and botanists of the world have yet discovered.

Coughing in Church.

Hundreds of persons destroy the interest of a whole congregation, by a continued coughing and sneezing, when in church, and frequently interrupt the preacher in his sermon, by a long bark, as unbecoming as it is dangerous to the health of the person himself. This need not be, DR. KEYSER, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a medicine which, although you can't carry it in your pocket, if you will take a dose before going to church, will allay all tickling and irritation of the lungs, and by a perseverance in its use for a day or two, will entirely cure the disease. SO DON'T COUGH ANY MORE IN CHURCH; THINK OF DR. KEYSER and his CHERRY PECTORAL; open your heart strings and purse strings, and you will be a better and happier man, and not be looked upon as one who annoys your neighbors. You can get it at any Druggists.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION OFFICE, for Lung Examinations, No. 20 PENN ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles—upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTION in appropriate or using the LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their actient value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the RATIONAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the activity of the depurating channels, sanatory provisions and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the same; therefore instead of quaking lest we die before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn first the art of righteousness in the bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the corrosive results inflicted by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which is tape worm, ersatz worm, &c.; also, cancers, tumors, goitre, scrofulous dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mailities, oedium and fragilitas ossium, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and in short, every illness that flesh is heir to, provided our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyricism and ingenious lingo of similia similibus curantur, and contraria contrarious curantur practice; and now with PHYSICAL REDEMPTION, in its broadest sense, can try the Vis-Conservatrix Naturae Method, by giving us a call, at No. 50 CENTER AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

de4:94

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of

HOOPS HANDLES,

Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.

W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer, 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CRUSHED FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. se6:f

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—A large stock of fine

Gold and Silver Watches,

JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., suitable for Holiday Presents, at No. 118 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY. 278 JOHN MITCHELL.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—6 bbls. genuine, Shaker Sweet Corn, received and for sale by the bushel or quart by JNO. A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Wood streets.

PARED PEACHES.—Choice Pared Peaches just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW, de21 Corner Liberty and Wood Streets.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock p. m.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and 7½ p. m. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Irwin street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. B. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a. m. and 1½ p. m.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS. —Pastor, Rev. A. A. BOSSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 12½ A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

RELIGIOUS.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Allegheny, (by corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue). Preaching TO-MORROW, (Lord's Day) at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The residence of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Allen street, one block above the Six-mile Ferry, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

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5. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 19—THE PALM TREE.
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AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Stockholders of the Anderson Run Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors to serve during the ensuing year. By order,

de21:22 JOHN S. MPLK, Jr., Secty.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of S. S. ROSE, Bankrupt.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the

ESTATE OF S. S. ROSE,

of the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 17TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, No. 93 Diamond street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District. THOMAS A. HOWLEY, U. S. Mar'hal

de21:182

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J. C. McCOMBS, City Solicitor.

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HOLIDAY PRESENT.

TWENTY REASONS

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE O'CONNOR-TACK CASE.

We herewith publish the proceedings of the O'Connor-Tack case, which has kindly been furnished us by the prosecuting witness. Inasmuch as the case excites considerable interest here, we feel that we are not intruding upon our readers' patience by publishing the evidence, as furnished, entire:

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ludlow, Saturday, December 7th, 1867. Commonwealth vs. Augustus H. and Theodore R. Tack.

Present—Prosecutor and Defendants.

Counsel—District Attorney Mann, and Messrs. White and Collis for Commonwealth.

Messrs. B. H. Brewster and L. C. Cassidy for Defendants.

The hour fixed for argument in the above case having arrived—

Mr. White said:—With submission to your Honor—

Mr. Cassidy—We propose to re-examine Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. White—I object to the re-opening of this case. The other side now propose to call other testimony; we are satisfied with the case we have made out, and we do not want any assistance from these gentlemen to perfect it.

Judge Ludlow was understood to say that the counsel could not re-examine the witness.

Mr. White [to the Court resuming]—When we closed, sir, certain telegrams—

Mr. Cassidy—I have said that I proposed to re-examine Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Mann—We have objected to it, and the Judge has decided it.

Mr. Cassidy—I want to examine him with reference to a few questions which appear in his testimony.

Judge Ludlow—A mere re-examination of the witness he has already been examined—to cross-examine him!

Mr. Mann—I do not object, if it is confined to that; I do not want to open the whole case again.

Judge Ludlow—Certainly not. They can now examine as to new testimony.

James O'Connor [previously examined] was then sworn.

[Examined by Mr. Cassidy for defendants:]

Q. Mr. O'Connor, what did you say your object was in visiting the Tack Brothers' office, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 7th of June? [To the Court: His answer is, that his object was to see them.] Now, is that your answer now?

A. I had business with them—that is, other business.

Q. That is what I want to know. It was not about this particular business?

A. Not about this particular business. This business was brought up while I was here.

Q. Well, I don't want to extend it. I simply want to get an answer if I can.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You also made a remark in the course of your testimony, that you were advised that you were not to sign the bonding of this arrangement by which you were being injured.

A. Yes, sir; I made that remark and I know it to be true.

Q. Your answer is that you were advised, who was the person?

A. The first person that told me of it was Mr. William Dilworth, a most respectable person in the city of Pittsburgh—

Q. I am not asking you as to his character, but his name.

A. I say he is.

Q. What was his name?

A. Mr. William Dilworth.

Q. Where was his place of business?

A. His place of business is at the corner of Seventh and Grant streets.

Q. Who else?

A. It was the common talk, sir.

Q. You left me where the first give the next one.

A. I cannot give a category of every person who told me it was the common talk; he told me of it first.

Q. Yes, I only got that answer; that is all that I desire. You saw A. H. Tack in Philadelphia on the 28th of July?

A. No.

Q. Well, what was the date?

A. I saw him on the morning of the 29th of July.

Q. The 29th?

A. Yes, sir, that was Monday morning.

Q. Had any of your contracts by that time matured, and by that time been repudiated?

A. There was one of them matured on the 27th; that was the Wightman and Anderson contract.

Q. And you said you would not pay it?

A. I had said I would come on to Philadelphia and examine into the matter, and do what was right.

Q. But you had refused and said in public you would not deliver in accordance with your contract?

A. I just stated to you what I said privately.

Q. You said nothing else but that?

A. Nothing but that.

Q. About what time was it that you sold 2,500 barrels of oil to the Tack Bros?

A. I have the exact dates and the contracts.

Q. Well, let us have them!

A. [Witness produces papers from an envelope.] The first one, sir, is dated March 19th.

Q. And what were the terms of it? for how many barrels.

A. James O'Connor and Robert Finney, sellers, or buyers rather.

Q. Suppose you let me see the contract!

A. Yes, certainly. Certain papers are given by witness to counsel.]

Mr. Cassidy—That will speak for itself.

The Witness—[reading] "James O'Connor and Robert Finney, sellers; Tack Bro. & Co., buyers—500 barrels deliverable in July."

Believe is the one you have. And "March 19th, James O'Connor and Robert Finney, buyers; Tack Bro. & Co., sellers. 500 barrels."

Q. What is the price?

A. Deliverable in September.

Q. At how much?—twenty-eight?

A. This first one's twenty-eight. Twenty-eight cents. And "March 21st, James O'Connor and Robert Finney, buyers; Tack Bro. & Co., sellers; 500 barrels deliverable in August at 29 cents." "March 19th, James O'Connor and Robert Finney, buyers; Tack Bro. & Co., sellers—500 barrels, deliverable in August, at 29 cents."

March 19th, James O'Connor and Robert Finney, buyers; Tack Bro. & Co, sellers; 500 barrels, deliverable in August, 1867—28½ cents." And March 21st, James O'Connor and Robert Finney, buyers; Tack Bro. & Co., sellers; 500 barrels, deliverable in the month of September, 1867, at 28 cents"—making 2,000 barrels in all.

Q. Of which you and Finney were buyers?

A. Of which Mr. Finney and myself were buyers. Messrs. Tack Bro. & Co. were sellers—deliverable at those stated periods at those stated prices.

Q. Do you remember what was the lowest price you obtained in selling for delivery in July?

A. You will have to refer to the contracts, Mr. Cassidy.

Q. Can you give us any idea without?

A. In July.

Q. The lowest price you obtained in selling for delivery in July?

A. Well, indeed! One of them was sold at what was termed the "buyer's option all year." but which I sold by Wightman and Anderson July 27th, which made it in fact deliverable in July at 29 cents.

Q. That you think was the lowest—twenty six cents!

A. That is my impression now. The papers are all there.

Q. Did you write to Bunker Bros. in relation to the extension of the Wightman and Anderson contract!

A. I never wrote to Bunker Bros.

Q. Nor cause any body to write to them!

A. Nor cause any person to write to them myself; I don't know what other people did or did not.

Q. Do you know that any body wrote to them on that subject!

[This question gave rise to some dispute between counsel, which resulted in the following interchange—examination. The controversy was ended by the witness.]

Witness to the Court:] I stated I did not write to Bunker Bros.; I said I did not write.

Mr. Cassidy—Yes, I know. That sounds very much like—

The Witness—As to what other persons wrote I had no knowledge, nor did I cause any person to write.

Q. Do you mean to say you had no knowledge of any other person writing!

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. It was not at your instance!

A. It was not at my instance, nor did I write or cause any person to write, nor had I any correspondence with Bunker Bros.

Q. Did you write or make any memorandum upon the contract yourself that was delivered, or was intended to be delivered?

A. I have told you that I did not write, Mr. Cassidy.

Q. Did you write any memorandum which you intended to be delivered, either to Tacks or to Bunker Bros., upon the subject of this contract!

A. Not that I am aware of; I write a great deal, and attend to a large amount of business, and the memorandums I may make at the moment I have no recollection of at present.

Q. Did you write anything that was delivered, or any person, or anything that was delivered by your memorandums, to Augustus H. Tack!

A. No, sir.

Q. And you are perfectly certain—quite as certain of that as of the other matters you have stated here—that you did not write to Bunker Bros on this subject!

A. I say positively *certain* that I did not write to them on this subject.

Q. That is reliable as all the rest of your testimony—that is your judgment on the subject!

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I only want it to be as positive as that you have stated about other matters!

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. O'Connor, in your examination when you were here before, you stated—"I found I had quite a number of contracts out, some were March, some by Bunker Bros., and two of them by Tack Bros."

Q. What two contracts were held by Tack Bros!

A. These were the ones for which they brought suit.

Q. What were the names!

A. One in the name of J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., and the other in the name of Bunker Bros. & Co.

Q. These were held by Tack Bros.

A. They brought a suit for the differences.

Q. In their own name

Q. Did you make the contracts yourself directly with these parties—that is with Bunker Bros. and with Kirkpatrick and whoever it was!

A. No, sir.

Q. Who did make them!

A. Mr. Tack.

Q. Mr. Tack made them, and not yourself!

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not direct the Tack Bros. to fill them!

A. I did not then know Mr. J. C. Kirkpatrick of Kirkpatrick & Co's, and I do not even now know Mr. Grierson, the managing partner.

Q. Did you approve of the contracts made by them with Mr. Tack!

A. Undoubtedly. I have said in my testimony, distinctly there, that I approved all the contracts issued at that time.

Q. Did you direct the to fill these two particular contracts!

A. I did.

Q. Do you know that they settled these two particular contracts for you, and paid the money out of their own pockets!

A. I don't know that fact.

Q. You don't know that fact!

A. No, sir; they allege they did so.

Q. You did not direct them to settle it!

A. I directed them to settle the matter.

Q. You did not furnish them with the money to settle it, did you!

The witness, Mr. O'Connor, then said. I wish now to say a word to the Court, in regard to my going down there on the 29th of July. I was also there on the 30th. When I went to Mr. Tack's, it was on business regarding a thousand dollars for collection, which had been placed in Mr. Cassidy's hands, for which he gave me, that morning, a check; and this conversation arose. It was brought up by these contracts. Mr. Augustus Tack told me, then, he was very sorry I was going to loose money on these 2,500 barrels; for at that particular time the market was down to 24 cents. Finney's and my purchases were at 28, 28½ and 29 cents. He told me the market would be still lower, and the only possible way for me to save myself from loss in these contracts, in which he was the seller and I was the buyer, was to go "short" on oil. And that was the origin of this whole matter. And, acting on that advice, I——

In reply to a remark by Mr. White the witness added:]

He said he regretted that I was going to lose. We had purchased at 28, 28½ and 29 cents. The market was at that time down to 24 cents and would go still lower; that they were "short" of oil and had been "short" of oil; that the market was "glutted" and would still further decline, and the only possible way for me to do was to make up loss by "going short" of Bunker oil, and to go sufficiently "short," so as to make some money. And I went to Pittsburgh to see his brother, and act on his statements.

Q. [By Mr. Brewster.] This was the morning of the 29th of July!

A. The morning of the 7th of June.

Q. You said the 29th of July!

A. No, sir; it was the 7th of June, when I first came here and called at Mr. Tack's office.

Mr. Cassidy—You have got it all mixed up. I called your attention to the date and you said the 29th.

A. No, sir—well, you are well aware of what I refer to; on the 7th of June, when I first called at Mr. Tack's office, he was busy on business there; and I told him my particular business was regarding a thousand dollar collection, which Mr. Cassidy had made for me. And while I was in his office he brought up this business in which I was the buyer and he was the seller. Then he explained to me that he was "short" of oil, that the market was "glutted," and would be still further "glutted," and the only possible way for me to save myself was to go still further "short" of that, so as to make a large amount of money, and urged me to see his brother when I would go to Pittsburgh.

Q. Are you positive about the date now!

A. I am very positive about the date, that is the date about which I spoke in speaking of the origin of this.

Mr. Cassidy—I introduce all transactions; I propose to show all the transactions between these parties.

Judge Ludlow—Oh, no; that is going into your defense.

Mr. Brewster—A purchase made in March, deliverable in June, would require them in June to purchase to fill that sale; and there for it would be necessary to know what was the transactions they made were made in good faith—not to violate any understanding between Mr. O'Connor and themselves, but that they were fulfilling past contracts.

Judge Ludlow—But then you propose, during the witness's examination in chief, because, I assume, for the purpose of this case, to go into the testimony of the prosecution, that these defendants are dealers in oil, stock brokers or oil brokers.

Mr. Brewster—If we have that idea fairly impressed on your Honor's mind, it is well enough. This is a fact which I think is pertinent; in order to bring out the examination-in-chief—not to show this particular transaction, but to show the condition, that they were dealing in oil; not that they bought any, but were fulfilling contracts which they had made. Now, I do not want to leave that to conjecture, but rather to have it in the way of proof.

Judge Ludlow—I will not keep to the cross examination, it will do—any contract spoken of in his examination-in-chief—but I cannot go into that.

Mr. Brewster—They introduced this man for a general purpose, and that was, to show that these contracts were purchases; when they professed to have been selling. They went on and examined him for that purpose, to carry out that theory, and they examined as to certain transactions. Now, I suggest, for the purpose of connecting that theory, which was the general purpose of their examination-in-chief, we may cross examine him with regard to the transactions about that time, which would go to contradict that purpose. That is certainly cross-examination.

Mr. White—Now, we went into the enemy's camp and examined his witnesses, and confined the examination strictly to particular contracts. This is a matter which it may be very proper for these men to show in their defence, and very improper to show in this case.

Judge Ludlow was understood to say he confined tells examination to what had already been gone into in chief.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy]—Now, as to June 7th?

Mr. White—We have not asked about anything in reference to June 7th.

Mr. Brewster—Why, yes; your contract was June 7th.

Dist. Att. Mann—The 4th of June.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy]—Be good enough to state any transactions at or after the 4th of June.

A. Not previous to that.

Q. Had you any after that!

A. There is this sale of June 17th—crude.

Q. That is the one you have just stated. Any others sir, then!

A. June 17th; I sold before we sold 1,500 barrels; then, I sold 750, the other sale.

Dist. Att. Mann—I do not think we asked about any contract on the 7th of June. There was something said about selling at 22, on the 15th; there is nothing about the 7th.

Mr. Cassidy—We have the right to ask about all; you cannot surely take out one instance and say that we shall not ask about anything else.

Mr. Mann—You can ask about it on the trial, but not on the hearing of this case.

Judge Ludlow—The contract referred to in the examination-in-chief is a subject of cross-examination.

Mr. Mann—This is the contract (of the 14th) that we offered in evidence. Now they want to answer that by showing that there was another of the 17th, which could be a defence; it would not be an inquiry into that.

Judge Ludlow—On August 31, there was another, and on the 5th of September another, also in October, I believe, August, September and October.

Mr. Cassidy—[To the witness] That is all, Mr. Burke, the Court thinks we ought not to ask you these questions.

[End of the testimony.]

Mr. White—Now, sir, I shall proceed to read these telegrams, and I shall ask your Honor to note the dates, as they are material, that is, to bear them in mind as I shall read them to you. The first one I read is dated July 3d, 1867. "Rosan left for New York last night, to get buyers to call. House here doing everything to excite the market."

That telegram is from the house of Tack Bros., in Pittsburgh, to the Philadelphia house. It says he is here "doing everything to excite the market."

The next one is on the same day—from the Philadelphia house to the Pittsburgh house, "Have supplier waits boat offers. Two thousand standard white prime light straw to winter; can possibly get for former 28, latter, 30. See all the proper refiners."

Scheppler is one of the members of the "ring" (you, as your Honor will recollect by the testimony, he is requested to see all the proper refiners."

Mr. Cassidy—Mr. White, won't you give in evidence exactly what you want to offer without all this comment?

Mr. White—I am going to do so, sir. The next one is July 5th, from Pittsburgh house to Philadelphia house—"Have all that Schalk can do for Bunker 1 2,000 standard white, already arranged, and 500 light straw to winter, from Logan, the other 500 Logan's. We are keeping account contracts. We have delivered to him. Will do as much more as possible for Bunker."

On July 10th, sir, we have this from Pittsburgh house to Philadelphia house:

"Would advise easing every barrel, buyers all year, and hold till time delivery. Look very much as if (standard white) would be scarce. If conclude to call, do so, direct by telegraph, and send check."

On July 12th, from the Philadelphia house to the Pittsburgh house:—

"If you can settle Baker's calls (say 31, do so, or try to get offers from prime buyers not in the combination. Pemberton won't buy. If you differ with these views, call to me for private conversation."

On the same date, the Philadelphia house to the Pittsburgh house:

"Crude has just sold Schalk thousand each, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 29 cents. Writing. King, all have orders to buy these months, and Miller to no sell. The operation is too shallow. Keep to yourself our information."

From the Philadelphia house to the Pittsburgh house, on July 13th: "Bought two buyer's option all year," one thousand each from Alantin, April 13th. Both joint Bunk."

The one not called was enclosed our [illegible] telegraph to Kirkpatrick and Lyons, calling and will see the defendant was merely surrendered to the custody of the Sheriff temporarily, and was not in actual custody, he would not require as strong proof of guilt as he otherwise would to hold for trial, especially in a case carrying conspiracy. In the testimony submitted [illegible] there was enough to justify him in holding Burns, and he therefore remanded him for trial."

Now, may it please the Court, I take it that in this case and before this tribunal all men stand equal, and that this unknown stranger Burns, who was taken up on the street, came in here upon a perfect equality with these men, the Tacks, even though they come here with a grand flourish, and may, perhaps, live in better houses, and, in place of dwelling five or six thousand dollars on a forged check, go into a transaction in which a hundred thousand dollars may change hands—men who by their own declarations make a business of doing the very thing with which their are [illegible] for.

Now, the evidence in this case has shown certain facts, and I am much obliged to my friend (Mr. Cassidy) for recalling Mr. O'Connor, and thus explaining more fully the foundation of this matter and how he was first led into this trap which has been sprung upon him. It seems he had a transaction of about a thousand dollars, and a collection that was made, and that the Tacks were in some way mixed up in that business; and he goes there to collect the money, counting house, with no idea of entering into any transaction, but simply about this collection. When he goes there, Augustus Tack volunteers this information to him. He got him into one transaction, he got a purchase of oil upon which Mr. O'Connor was going to lose some three or four thousand dollars—and when Augustus Tack, with a policy which seems to be a part of the business of making things, tells him, "now you have been drawn into this, and you are going to lose money; now I will show you an operation by which you can recover. you come in with us, the market is "glutted," oil is falling and must fall; we ourselves are operating to that end, and we are going to continue to do so because the prices must go down; we know all about the business; by your friend, if you enter into this thing and authorize us to make 'short' contracts for you, why you will be in the same boat with us; we will protect you if anything happens, and give you the earliest information of the market." Mr. O'Connor had no more thought at that time than have any of us here of engaging in anything of the kind. He was led into this, and the confidence he (O'Connor) placed in his brother, sends him home to Pittsburgh, and says "See Tack again at once about this." With a haste which I think your Honor will conclude looks at least suspicious, he urges Mr. O'Connor to go at once, that the opportunity will pass if he does not enter upon this thing immediately. "You will loose the chance because oil is falling and will fall every day." Mr. O'Connor goes home and consults Lyndorf, and Lyndorf repeats only in stronger language these indocements, which Augustus Tack had held out. Then Mr. O'Connor, relying implicitly, first upon their promise that they would take care of him, and the first two earliest and first information, but, second and principally, on their own allegation that they were "bulls" and could by this that in going into this business, he was to be in the same boat with men who had done this business, and who would give their whole time and attention to it. Relying on this, he authorizes the Tacks to, and authorizes them to make contracts for 10,000 barrels of oil, on the express understanding that he was not to furnish a barrel of oil; but merely to payor be paid differences, either way. They go on and make the contracts. Now, these contracts, your Honor will notice, range from June 13th, I believe, to July 31. The date may be June 13th, but your Honor will recollect, the contracts are made one day, and destroyed the next. Now, I repeat, the first of these contracts was upon June 13th.

Judge Ludlow—The contracts to what date!

Mr. White—The last one is July 31, but it was not in reality consummated until July 8th.

Judge Ludlow—From, say June 10th or 12th, to July 6th, or 8th.

Just here, Mr. White, in order to facilitate the argument, and give direction to your comments upon the evidence, I would like to have you note this question, apart from any other consideration in the cause. How far it is illegal to "bull" and "bear" the market? I say nothing about it because we all understand them. Suppose an oil broker or stock broker, or any other broker, makes a contract—no matter what contract—I mean to say, he executes a contract—and there stops as an oil broker or stock broker, and immediately thereafter, he enters into the market, and, in combination with others, he bulls and bears the market—is that an indictable offence! I mean this, apart from the connection of these Tacks as agents for a speculating house. Secondly, from the evidence, were they his sole agents, with a continuing oversight over the contracts, to the end of the chapter, and how far, in connection with the other evidence in the case, is the question of "bulling" and "bearing" [illegible] with.

Mr. White—In answer to your Honor, I will state my position on these points and afterwards proceed to make them out. I take the position, sir, that every "bulling" and "bearing" transaction carried out by combination, by means of fictitious purchases or sales, false rumors, false news, or other deceitful means, or by purchases or sales made by the conspirators for the purpose of getting control of the market, is an indictable conspiracy.

[CONCLUSION ON MONDAY.]

NOTICES.

☞ **SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.**—The Union Republican party of the Second Ward will meet at the School House, on

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21st,

At 7 o'clock, to make nominations for Ward officers, to be voted for at the Primary meeting. dec20:2t

☞ **NOTICE.—PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, No. 5 Fourth Street.**—Dividends on Deposits made in this Bank before January 1st, 1868, will bear interest from that date.

President—SAMUEL CASEY.
Vice President—WILLIAM HEA.
Secretary and Treasurer—F. VON BONNHORST. dec19

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, on

TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868,

Between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

dec19:13 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14th, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Bank on

TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868,

Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

dec14:13d

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 14th, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on

TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868,

Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

dec16:13d W. A. HERRON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, December 13th, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

dec14:13d

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 13, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for THREE Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868,

Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

dec14:13d

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. HILL, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, December 7th, 1867.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JAMES LYNN, Cashier.

☞ **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the partner ship between THOMAS J. BRERETON, JOHN T. JOHNSTON and H. B. WILKINS, under the style of

Brereton, Johnston & Wilkins,

Was dissolved on the 19th day of November, 1867, by the withdrawal of JOHN T. JOHNSTON. All debts due to and by the said partnership will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the firm and style of BRERETON & WILKINS.

T. J. BRERETON,
J. T. JOHNSTON,
H. B. WILKINS.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16 1867. 3

☞ **UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO. NOTICE.**

THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1878
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.
dec9:90

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 400 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

☞ **SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c.,** furnished with the best
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,
CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,
At the lowest prices and the shortest notice, by
JULIUS RICHTER
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
le18:3m5

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS,
At the OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.
oct28 JOHN R. & A. RIDDLE

LETTER LISTS.

List of Uncalled For Letters Remaining in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Postoffices, December 21, 1867.

PITTSBURGH.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Acker M W
Ar e Wm
Aimes James
Asher J

Bailey Wm A
Blackmore D
Barnes Jer J
Becker John
Baker Harvey
Barnes Geo F
Beaux L
Benton H G
Bedell F W
Black two P
Bell
Bolhanan Chas
Bowz Johanah
Bowlers W
Brown St John
Bond R H
Bean F W
Brown S J
Brown S J
Brown A A
Brown W A
Brooks J
Burke M A
C

Brians Mirry
Bubert Mrs W
Bayne Nobbie
Cooper Susan
Carr Robert
Campbell John
Cahill Andrew
D
Davis Hattie
DeVam Sallie
Dunlap Sallie
DeVere A L
Divine W F
Dowler Margaret
E
Edmonson M A
Ethan A K
Ellis Sarah
Ellis Anna S
F
Fassett J S
Fayin C

Hax S H
Hamilton & Co
Hall
Hardie & Brown
Hay Geo
Hastin J
Hoaing E
Hay J H
Hemphill A D
Hoe or Co
Herbert & Co
Hetic Jos
Hayden Rev T
Ingman S
Irwin Chas? J
Hughes Sam
J
Jones Jas
Howard J K
Hazel L
Hoffman Jas
Hix Kes C A H
Hoff Mr
I
Irwin T
Irwin Geo D
Irwin J
Irwin Wm
J
Jones H M
Johnson D O N
Johnson J H
Johnson Wm D
Johnson Henry
K
Kenon Jos O
Key Frank
Keeblin H W
Kenne Y F
Kerr Jas N or
L
Kelly Simon
Lee Jas
Leon Jan
Lamont Mary
Lindsay Jennie
Luther Jennie
M
Mayer Jos
Miller Alice
Moon H Miss
Myers Annie S
Martin J
Murphy Carrie
N
McCooley H
McCooley H
McCoy Alex
McKeehan Sam
McFeenan S A

McKee W S
McLean M Mrs (foreign)
Nail n Marg't
O
O'Brien J
P
Pierce Miss O C
Pennell G
Pelham D
Page Mrs B
Power Kelly
Porter Rosa
Powers
R
Rainton Mattie
Reed Jos
Scandell G S
S
Sanders Mary
Sawson Nellie
Scott P W
Sheffer Jennie
Smith
Smith A M
Smith Jos
Smith Hattie
Love Mrs
T
Taylor Fannie
Taylor Jennie
Tatem Hannah
Tuite Julia
W
Wallace Miss
Wells Emily
Wetzel L
Witt Annie
Wilkins Miss M
Wilkins Sarah
Woodburn E

J. H. McCLELLAND, Postmaster.

ALLEGHENY—December 21.

[As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A
Aitken A
Anthony Sam'l
Amsler J
Anderson Thos
Austin Marina
Adams Silva
B
Brown Amelia
Baldwin C J
Baker Chas A
Brand Emily
Brown J
Biers Henrietta
Bruce Jas
Boyd S
Brash Wm
Burns John
Bell Jas
Boyle Magdalena
Bell Mary
Byrne Wm
Bowden Jas
Buchanan Jos
C
Carey Chas
Crowes Geo
Curry Harry
Campbell
Cannon John
Coil Jas
Cassidy J
Cook Jas
Cochran Jos
Cooper Wm
Carnes Wm
Cassidy Chas
Conrad Abel A
D
Davis Cyrus
Dudley H
Dryden Jas
Dunn John
Devoy W
E
Edwards Fred
Edwards J R
Ewing J
Est n eco
Eaton J H
Ewing
Ewen & Co M
Ewing & Co
F
Finch James
Fiscus J
Fitzgerald P
Fletcher Jas
Fox Jos M
Flagg Jas
Foster H
Fraser M
G
Gar lson & Bro
Gerner Wm D
Gilespie D D
Gray
Grant Jos
Griswald J
Gregg Thos
Greene David
H
Hall M
Hall, Kimbarck
Hall J M
Hall G H
Hadley W
Hamilton
Hardie & Brown
Hay Geo
Hastin J
Hoaing E
Hay J H
Hemphill A D
Hoe or Co
Herbert & Co
Hetic Jos
Hayden Rev T
Ingman S
Irwin Chas? J
Hughes Sam
J
Jones H M
Johnson D O N
Johnson J H
Johnson Wm D
Johnson Henry
K
Kenon Jos O
Key Frank
Keeblin H W
Kenne Y F
Kerr Jas N or
L
Kelly Simon
Lee Jas
Leon Jan
Lamont Mary
Lindsay Jennie
Luther Jennie
M
Mayer Jos
Miller Alice
Moon H Miss
Myers Annie S
Martin J
Murphy Carrie
N
McCooley H
McCooley H
McCoy Alex
McKeehan Sam
McFeenan S A
Gaskill Wm
Smith Is Wm
Hutchinson A
Hoon Henry
Hutchinson
Heron J M
Hartwick Jos
Hall Jas
How John
Hall Jas
Holdinghead
I
Iliniaz Wm
Irwin J M E
Ivory Mary
Irwin Wm
Howard n C
Vamisch L
J
Johnson Henry
K
Kennedy C
Kelly Jas
Kimberly J P
Kelly Jas
King Lewis
L
Lake D C 2
Lamont Jas
Lange S
Lewis Jno
Lyter Thos
Little W F
M
Miller August
Miller Jacob
Michel Adam
Mayer Jos
Morrow F
Mercer Geo
Michel Joseph
Mc
McQuilan Wm
McKinley J K
Mc ome coll
Mc
Mc ons Alex
Mc
Mc
Mc
Mc
Mc
McFarland A D
McFarland
McFarland F
McGinnis J
McKeran Jno
McKeran Jno
McMahon J H
McMahon J H
N
Nash F
Nabour Jno 2
Nichols Jas
Nickerson J
Nimick
O
Overton Wm J
O'mara Geo
P
Parry Richard
Paul Archibald
Pratt Jas
Paul Jacob
Pentland
Pershing H H
Pierce Wm
Pickering Mrs
(foreign)
Poindrller D
Wadlow Jno
Wadlow Jno
Wadlow J
Wagner & Co
Wagner Jno
Wagner Jno
Wagner Jno

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

FRIDAY, December 20.—In the case of John P. Gilson vs the Ardesco Oil Company, action for compensatory damages for injuries received by the explosion of oil stills, the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $3,000.

James Klegg and other owners of the steam tug "Mary Davage" vs. William H. Brown. This case, taken up Thursday, occupied the entire session and was not concluded at adjournment.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

LUCAS, THE HORSE THIEF.

Morris Lucas, colored—tried yesterday and convicted of stealing two horses from Christian Holly—was arraigned for stealing two other horses, the property of McKinley Bros., coal merchants, in July last. The evidence was conclusive and the jury convicted. In the first case he was sentenced to eight years and in the second to six years and nine months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

JUVENILE ROW.

John Kearney, a boy, was tried for an assault and battery on complaint of John Hughes, also a boy, too small to be sworn, the father, John Hughes, appearing as the prosecutor. The parties reside in the Sixth ward. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

THIEVES "PUT THROUGH."

George Walters and William Johnston—who broke jail a short time since—were arraigned upon an indictment, found on oath of Hugh Woodside and officer Peter Dressler, charging them with the larceny of three promissory notes for the payment of large sums of money, and also fifty stamps of the postal currency of the United States, the same being the property of Hugh Woodside, as executor of the estate of Alexander Laughlin, and taken from his safe on the night of the 14th of November last. The jury convicted Walters and acquitted Johnston.

George Walters (with others not named and unknown) was also indicted, on oath of Herman Schulte, for the larceny of three double barreled shot guns, ten revolvers, two cans of powder, &c. Walters put in a plea of guilty.

Walters and Johnston were also indicted, on oath of Wm. McLaughlin and A. J. Moon, for the larceny of forty pairs of boots and two or three boxes of shoes from the store of Mr. McLaughlin, in the city, on the 18th of November, last. The prisoners plead guilty to the charge.

Walters was first called up for sentence. Judge Stowe reminded him of the fact that not long since he had been tried on the same charge, escaping conviction through a legal technicality. No doubt being entertained of his guilt, he had been required to give bail in $600 for his good behavior for one year, but upon representing that he would leave the State, he was released after about three months imprisonment. No sooner had he regained his liberty, than he commenced a regular system of thieving. Since the mercy of the Court (extended in the hope that the accused might reform) had answered no good purpose, it was due, in affording proper protection to the public, that the severest penalty of the law should be imposed. Walters was accordingly sentenced to eight years and nine months imprisonment in the Penitentiary—three years each on two indictments and two years and nine months on a third.

To Johnston, the Court said that although he had been acquitted on one indictment, by his own admission he had been engaged with Walters in rather extensive thieving operations. He was sentenced to two years and nine months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

STOLE A WATCH.

William Stewart was arraigned for the larceny of a silver watch, the property of Daniel Winsberry, of the Second ward, Allegheny. The watch was found in a pawnbroker's office, where it had been left by the thief. The jury convicted. Remanded for sentence.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John McCarthy was placed on trial for an aggravated assault and battery on James McCombs, committed in the vicinity of Woods Run on the 14th instant, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Campbell. The assault and battery was of a most brutal character, McCombs having been knocked down, kicked and stamped, and his head and face terribly bruised and lacerated. The provocation given was the applying of an epithet to defendant by McCombs reflecting upon the character of the defendant's deceased mother. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Remanded for sentence.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Michael McAvoy was indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Michael L. Malone, committed at East Liberty. The parties had an angry conversation about some matter of business, which culminated in McAvoy knocking Malone down with a brick. Verdict guilty.

ACQUITTED.

Dade *alias* Samuel Reed, colored, indicted for larceny, on oath of Samuel Wilson, was acquitted.

ADJOURNED TILL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

Court adjourned, and the jury in attendance was discharged. Another jury will be present on the first Monday in January, the 6th day, to which time jury trials have been adjourned.

Serious Accident.

A serious accident occurred at Morris' saw mill, on Herr's Island, Thursday, which it is feared will prove fatal to Mr. Lewis Ross, the foreman at the mill. Mr. Ross was engaged in filing a large circular saw, which he was setting in front of with his breast against it. The mill is run with steam power. The engineer, being unacquainted with the saw, set it in motion. Hearing a cry from above he at once threw the belt from the drum and ran up stairs, where a most horrible sight was presented. The foreman, Mr. Ross, who had been filling the saw, was lying on the floor horribly cut and mangled. As stated above, he was sitting with his breast against the saw when it started, and before he could get away was seriously cut in the breast and abdomen. A surgeon was sent for, who dressed his wounds, and in the afternoon of the same day he was removed to Mercy Hospital, where he still remains. His injuries are very severe, and it is feared will prove fatal. Ross is about forty-five years of age. He is so much exhausted from his injuries as to be unable to talk, and consequently it is impossible to gather any information from him.

Arrested.

Thomas Donnelly, a resident of Greensburg, Pa., against whom a prosecution is pending in that town, was arrested at the Union Depot, Thursday evening, by officer Pender. Donnelly, it appears, on Saturday last hired a horse and buggy for the purpose of taking a drive. He did not pay the hire, but promised to do so on his return. He failed to return, however, and left the horse and buggy at a house some distance from Greensburg, where the owner, after some difficulty, recovered them. Donnelly came to this city on Sunday, and remained until Wednesday, when he went to Latrobe. Thursday evening he was observed on the train coming West, and Detective Hackett, who was at the Greensburg station, telegraphed to order to arrest him on the arrival of the train at the Union depot. Donnelly was accordingly taken into custody, and yesterday morning he was sent to Greensburg.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. Lander, the great American actress and her entire company, unite to-night with the very excellent stock company of the Opera House in the production of Lady Macbeth. As this will be the greatest dramatic event of the season, and most powerful combination of talent ever presented in Pittsburgh audience, we may anticipate a crowded and fashionable house.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—Under most favorable auspices the Orphans' Fair was opened last night in the spacious basement of St. Paul's Cathedral. The booths are beautifully arranged and rare enjoyment is promised visitors who aid with their presence the benevolent design of helpless orphans for whom the Fair is held.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR.—Last night there was a very large attendance at the Fair now being held at City Hall by the congregation of the First Universalist Church. No where else can an evening be more pleasantly spent. A grand promenade will take place to-night after the close of the Fair.

The entertainment of the Browning Literary Association, held last night at the Female College, was attended by a large and brilliant audience. The performances were very clever, the ladies participating evincing a high order of literary talent and culture. We regret that our space will not permit a more extended notice of the intellectual feast afforded.

Taken Over.—Morris Lucas and Chas. Normine, colored, and George Walters and William Johnston, all convicted of larceny during the present term of the Criminal Court, were taken to the Penitentiary yesterday by Sheriff Cluley.

Committed.—Henry Weidner, charged on oath of Keziah Evans, with assault and battery with intent to commit rape, was committed by Justice Heisel, in default of the required bail, for his appearance at Court.

Taken Home.—Pat Murphy was taken to the Allegheny City Poor House yesterday by officer Hess, on an order from Mayor Morrison.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the
SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 20, 1867.

Gold was firmer to-day, in consequence of some purchases for shipments, the market opened at 133¾, advanced to 134¼, and closed steady at 134⅛. Transactions in gold are small at present, and chances for a decline to 130 are equally as good as those for a rise to 137

The bond market is firmer for all the gold bonds. Seven Thirties are neglected, and Ten Forties are firm, and are likely to advance in the event of bringing a 4½ per cent. loan in the European markets in exchange for Five Twenties due now.

The stock market is firm, and has advanced on some of the western Railroad shares; the Express and Mining stocks are much depressed.

A new fire and marine Insurance Company is to be launched as soon as a charter can be obtained, called Germania. The large dividends of the other exclusively German Insurance Companies have attracted the attention of capitalists who earn large dividends on small investments for which new Insurance companies prudently managed promise the best opportunity. If a big capital, marine risks and banking privileges are the means of success, this Company will accomplish the desired object.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 133⅞; 1881's, 112¾; 5-20s, 1862, 108¼; 1864, 105¾; 1865, 105⅜; Consols, 103⅝; 10-40s, 101½; 7-30s, 104⅝.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. 57½
Merchants' Union Express 37
Western Union Telegraph 34½
Erie R. R. 30⅝
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 89½
Northwestern Railroad—common 80
Northwestern—preferred 85
New York Central 117¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 28½
Michigan Southern 88⅝
Coryden 20
Quartz 1 20
Spikes 6

—There is some currency going West and South, it is said, from New York, but the return flow is considerable, while the payments on account of maturing compounds and interest on the Seven Thirties tend to give ease to the movements of capital in the money market. In discounts little is doing. Choice bills are scarce. A better tone is given to the market by the fact that one or two firms are said to be buying up their paper to close up the year. Of the compound notes the aggregate outstanding on the first instant was $62,248,320. A part of those of December, which are now being paid off, the next which mature are dated May 15, and amount to $19,000,000. The August notes are $12,960,000; those of September $8,500,000, and those of 1864 $3,000,000.

—The amount of coin interest falling due last month was $26,000,000. On January 1 $24,000,000 more interest becomes payable, and nearly $7,000,000 principal on the sixes of 1867. Besides this, the Alaska purchase will probably be settled, during that month. There will give a total supply of $63,000,000 of coin within two months. Our current imports are light, and the late heavy losses of importers have caused limited orders to be given in Europe for the spring trade. The exports of western products are comparatively large in amount, and nearly the entire surplus of cotton has yet to go forward. It would not be surprising, therefore, were our specie shipments for the next six months to fall below the average. These combined considerations would seem to foreshadow a continuance of the downward tendency in the gold premium.

—The Albany, New York, *Journal* says: It is currently reported in financial circles that a new bank, with a capital of $500,000, is to be organized in our city. The name of a gentleman largely engaged in the steam transportation business is spoken of as the President, and that of a former State officer as cashier of new institution.

—The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a table showing the unequal distribution of the National Currency in the different States, and comments as follows:

The above table clearly shows the rapacity of the eastern States in "gobbling" up the circulation. Massachusetts heads the list. Her steal was a gigantic one. On an even distribution she was entitled to a little less than $60,000. Her circulation is over $85,000,000. Rhode Island was entitled to $1,665,000. She has over $12,000,000. The blue Western States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri—have a combined circulation of $53,800,000, but had the allotment be made per capita, their circulation would have amounted to $84,000,000. If we turn to the South, its condition will be found still more deplorable. The State of Mississippi has only a circulation of $60,000, whereas it ought to be over $7,000,000. In a few months the Southern States will be reconstructed; they will have their representatives in Congress, and they will demand their rightful banking facilities. Their claims cannot be denied or ignored, and a new distribution of the circulation must inevitably be made. It will not do to make the east richer and give a portion of her circulation, for she will have her capital. If her inhabitants desire to pursue a banking business, and enjoy the benefits derived from a bank circulation, let them emigrate to some of the Western or Southern States, where the supply of currency is entirely inadequate to their wants.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

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CRUDE—The market continues excessively dull and depressed, not a single sale reported to-day. Spot oil, for which there is only a little or no demand and but little offering, may be quoted nominally at 6¼ to 7c, in bulk cars; for March and April, 1868, there is some inquiry, and there are buyers at 6¾ to 7c—the last sale reported was at 7½c, and it is possible that this figure could still be obtained. Those who have oil in tank seem determined to hold on to it, rather than sacrifice at present prices, hoping that by so doing they will be enabled to strike a stronger market, and better prices. A telegram from Oil City reports the market dull at $2.15@2.20, and weather turning cold.

REFINED—There is no improvement to note in the general tone of the market for bonded oil, and instead of getting better, prices have still further declined. We hear of small sale to record, 800 bbls for December, buyer's option, at 22c, in part lots. During the present season, being only equivalent to about *sixteen cents*, free on board cars here. January is quoted at 12 to 13c. Hopes there are seller's quotations, and at present there are no buyers.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, since our last report, were as follows:

Fisher & Bro.	2454	Jas. Gallagher..... 168
Brewer, B. & Co..	40	W. Mackeown..... 90
Total.....		2722

on Allegheny Valley R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 222 bbls refined to Emil Schalk, Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., 200 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Ira & Co., 210 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Jas. Benny, Jr., 80 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 644 do do to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

P. Wetherspoon, 200 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H. Kroehler & Co, 209 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

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CHARCOAL.

50 tons Oliphant—No. 1..... 302 00—4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.
310 tons Open Grey—fav. brand..$41 00—4 mos
120 " Open Grey—fav. brand..... 40 50—4 mos
100 " Open Grey—fav. brand..... 40 00—60 d's
200 " White Mottled—a favorite brand..... 37 50—60 d's
350 " Open Grey—at furnace..... p. t.
75 " Open Grey—from yard..... 42 00—30 d's

COKE.

50 tons No. 1 Juniata..... p. t.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Western Lake Ports.

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from January 1st to December 14, for 1866 and 1867:

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Flour, bbls.....	3 624,326	3 929,561	2,334,476
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Corn, bu.....	31,929,004	17,173,749	27,159,911
Oats, bu.....	14,211,839	12 621,890	13,069,283
Barley, bu.....	2,863,402	2,222,874	1,980,406
Rye, bu.....	1,662,791	2,355,000	1,39-,520
Total grain....	78,995,205	62,501,942	71,695,817
1867 Decrease in flour, bbls.....			304,236
1867 Decrease in grain.....			3,846,907

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.
Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.
Dark Green Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.
Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. 6?9

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 20, 1867.

The general markets present no new characteristics worthy of special notice. As a general thing, the demand for all the leading articles is restricted almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, and, as a consequence, the transactions are mainly of a local and unimportant character. In prices, there are no material changes.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $2.30@2.85 for prime Red Winter, and $2.60@2.65 for do White. Barley is scarce and in demand at $1.60@1.65. Rye is dull and nominal at $1.35@1.40. Corn is in fair demand at $1@1.05 for new, and $1.15@1.18 for old. Oats dull but steady at 66@67c on track, and 70@74c for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The Flour market is quiet and unchanged. We now quote at $10@10.75 for Spring; $11.75@12.50 for Winter, and $14.00@15.00 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $8.50 per bbl, and Buckwheat $5.25@5.50 per cwt.

BACON—The demand is light but the market is steady at 12@12½c for Shoulders; 14@ 14½c for Ribbed Sides, and 18@18½c for Sugar Cured Hams.

LARD—Is quoted at 13¾@ 14c.

LARD OIL—Is still quoted by manufacturers at 85@90c for No. 2, and $1.05@1.12 for No. 1.

APPLES—There is a continued good demand, and while the market is firm and active prices are unchanged at $3@4 per bbl, for good to choice.

POTATOES—The demand seems to be improving, and while the market is a shade firmer, prices are unchanged, at $1@1.10 per bushel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is in good demand, with regular sales at 38@40c.

EGGS—Scarce, and fresh packed are held pretty firmly at 35c.

CHEESE—Sales of Hamburg at 16@16c, and Factory and Goshen at 17@18c.

HAY—Is steady, with regular sales from country wagons at $18@24, for common to prime Timothy.

POULTRY—In good supply and dull; sales of dressed Chickens at 10@12c; Ducks and Geese at 11@12c, and Turkeys at 13@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull; small sales in store at 7¼@8½c for Apples, and 11@12½c for Peaches.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 8@8½c.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; sales of Cultivated at $12@13 per bbl.

BEANS—Dull at $3@3.25.

HOMINY—Dull at $7@7.50.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 20.—Cotton is a shade lower, with sales of 1,800 bales at 35¾ for middling uplands. Flour; the receipts were 4,311 bbls, the market is dull and 5@10c lower, with sales of 5,300 barrels at $6.40@7.00 for superfine State and western, $8.80@10.65 for extra State, $9.60@ 12.00 for extra western, $12.30@14.00 for white wheat extra, $9.90@12.75 for R. H. O. and trade common to good St. Louis, $12@16 for good to choice extra do, closing quiet; California flour is quiet, with sales of 1,000 sacks at $12.25@13.50. Rye Flour firm, with sales of 150 bbls at $7.30@9.50. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat is dull and nominal; buyers favor, with sales of 1,200 bushels red Long Island at $2.65. The market is dull and firm with sales of 600 bushels Southern at $1.74. Barley is very firm with sales of 18,000 bushels at $1.75 for mixed Canada Western and western, and $1.80 for No. 2 Chicago. Malt; sales were made of 9,000 bushels at $1.75@1.80. Corn; the receipts to-day amounted to 21,700 bushels; the market is a shade easier, with sales of 26,000 bushels at $1.37¼ for old mixed western in store, and $1.40 do afloat; $1.39@1.40 for new in store, and $1.37@1.38 for do afloat. Oats; receipts of 2,783 bushels; the market is 1c lower with sales of 36,000 bushels at 80c for new mixed in store, and 81c in discounts little is doing. Choice bits are scarce. A better tone is given to the market by the fact that one or two firms are said to be buying up their paper to close up the year. Of the compound notes the aggregate outstanding on the first instant was $62,248,320. A part of those of December, which are now being paid off, the next which mature are dated May 15, and amount to $19,000,000. The August notes are $12,960,000; those of September $8,500,000, and those of 1864 $3,000,000.

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Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 134.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling a shade easier at 110@110¼; gold, for first class bills. Gold steady, opening at 134, declining to 133½, and closing at 134.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government Stocks without any decided change. Coupons '81, 112¼@112⅝; do '62, 108¼@108⅝; do '64, 105¾@106⅛; do '65, 105¼@105⅝; do, January and July 108⅝@109⅛; do '67, 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 101@101⅝; 7-30s, 104⅝@104⅞.

STOCKS.

Stocks steady. Canton, 48½@49; Cumberland, 27½@28; Quicksilver, 19½@20¾; Maripposa, 7@9; Western Union Telegraph, 34½@ 34⅝; Pacific Mail, 105½@106¼; Atlantic, 104@ 104¾; New York Central, 117¼@117⅝; Erie, 73¼@73⅝; Hudson, 131½@131⅝; Reading, 90¾@90¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84½@84¾; Illinois Central, 134@ 132; Pittsburgh, 85¼@86; Toledo, 102¾@102¾; Rock Island, 98½@98¾; Northwestern, 58¾ @58⅝; preferred, 69¼@69¾; Ft. Wayne, 90¾ @90¾; Wabash, 39½; Ft. Pain, 44¾; Ohio Certificates, 26¾@26¾; old Tennessee, 80¾; new 62¾.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Adams Express, 79½@80; United States, 79¼; American, 75½; Wells, 50; Merchants Union, 38.

Steamers for Europe to-morrow have $5,450,000 engaged.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares are quiet and unchanged. Corydon, 26@28; Gregory, 9.10; Quartz Hill, 1.15.

SUB-TREASURY.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $2,185,872; payments $1,807,963; balance $102,728,077.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20—Cotton active; middling 15½c, sales of 5,500 bales; receipts 9,212 bales; exports 926 bales; sales for the week 32,500 bales; exports, foreign, 22,388 bales; coastwise 2,818 bales; stock 102,529. Sugar quiet, firm and unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Oats 85c. Pork firmer; asking $23.50. Bacon —shoulders retailing at 11@11½; clear sides 15¾c. Lard—no tierce in market; keg 14@ 14½c. Sterling nominal at 110@—. New York Exchange ½ per cent. discount. Gold 134.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—Tobacco is quiet at 5@15.75 for logs to medium leaf. Cotton 13½@13¾c. Flour, $5. Corn, new shelled, in bulk, 79@80c. Oats in bulk, 65@66c. Wheat $2.30@2.35. Bacon; shoulders, 9½c, clear sides 13½c. Lard is firmer, with sales at 13¾c. Mess Pork is selling at $22. Whiskey, new in bond, 30@32c. Hogs are selling at $6@6.50, gross, with receipts of 1,500 head. Weather wet, with thermometer at 47.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat nominal at $2.10 for No. 2 Chicago, and $2.05 bid. Corn quiet; 1,800 bu western at 72c; held at 74c generally. Rye nominal at $1.30. Mess Pork inactive at $22 for heavy. Lard nominal; no Highwines nominal. Dressed Hogs nominal.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—Cotton 13½c. Corn 90c. Hay, $1.25. Oats, 45c. Flour at $9@ 9.50. Pork $26@26.50. Shoulders, 11½c; clear sides, 15½c. Lard 14@14½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R., December 20—3 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 8 do, Graff & Neiter; 2 do, Jones & Laughlin; 1 do, Cauger; 9 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 5 bbls vinegar, S Cooper; 10 bbls vinegar, 13 do pickles, Alexander & Co; 99 bbls pork, Kilgore & Harrison; 7 bbls scrap iron, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 21 bbls flour, A Woods; 142 boxes tobacco, Semple & Co; 9 do do, Thomas J Bye & Co; 5 do, Holliday & Wyatt; 2 do, Wilson, Walker & Co; 2 do, Wm Thaw & Co; 1 do, Wm Phillips; 1 do, Wm Bingham; 1 do, Jos Woods; 1 do, Jas Dalzell & Son; 1 do, Jas Park, Jr; 1 do, Jas Park, Jr & Co; 1 do, Jas Park, Jr & Son